## Senate File 157 - Introduced

QUIRMBACH, DVORSKY, DEARDEN, FRAISE, APPEL, COURTNEY, GRONSTAL, KIBBIE, JOCHUM, DANIELSON, SODDERS, and KREIMAN

Vote: Ayes \_\_\_\_\_ Nays \_\_\_\_ Vote: Ayes \_\_\_\_ Nays \_\_\_\_\_

## A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to wage payment collection issues arising between 2 employers and individuals who provide services to employers, 3 providing penalties, and including an effective date. 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA: 5 TLSB 2067XS 83

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- Section 1. Section 91A.2, subsection 3, Code 2009, is 1 2 amended to read as follows:
- 3. "Employee" means a natural person who is employed in 4 this state for wages by an employer. Employee also includes a 5 commission salesperson who takes orders or performs services 6 on behalf of a principal and who is paid on the basis of 7 commissions but does not include persons who purchase for 1 8 their own account for resale.
- a. For the purposes of this chapter, the following persons 9 1 10 engaged in agriculture are not employees:
- a. (1) The spouse of the employer and relatives of either 1 11 1 12 the employer or spouse residing on the premises of the 1 13 employer.
- 1 14 b. (2) A person engaged in agriculture as an 1 15 owner=operator or tenant=operator and the spouse or relatives 1 16 of either who reside on the premises while exchanging labor 1 17 with the operator or for other mutual benefit of any and all 1 18 such persons.
- 1 19 1 19 <del>c. (3)</del> Neighboring persons engaged in agriculture who are 1 20 exchanging labor or other services.
- 1 21 <u>b. In order to establish the absence of an employment</u> 22 relationship, a putative employer has the burden to establish 1 23 all of the following:
- 1 24 (1) The putative employer and putative employee share the intention to create an independent contractor relationship.
- 1 26 (2) The putative employer does not control or direct the
- 1 27 performance of services by the putative employee.
  1 28 (3) The putative employer is not responsible for payment
  1 29 of wages to the putative employee.
- (4) The putative employer does not have the right to discharge the putative employee or terminate the working 1 30
- 1 32 relationship with the putative employee. 33 (5) The putative employer is not the authority in charge 34 of the work or for whose benefit the putative employee is
- 35 providing services. 2 1 Sec. 2. Section 91A.2, subsection 6, Code 2009, is amended

  - 2 2 to read as follows: 2 3 6. "Liquidated damages" means the sum of five percent 3 1 1 1 1 2 by the amount of any wages that were not paid 2 4 multiplied by the amount of any wages that were not paid or of 5 any authorized expenses that were not reimbursed on a regular 6 payday or on another day pursuant to section 91A.3 multiplied 7 by the total number of days, excluding Sundays, legal
  - 8 holidays, and the first seven days after the regular payday on
- 9 which wages were not paid or expenses were not reimbursed.
- 2 10 However, such sum shall not exceed twice the amount of the 2 11 unpaid wages and shall not accumulate when an employer is
- 2 12 subject to a petition filed in bankruptcy.

2 13 Section 91A.6, subsections 1 and 2, Code 2009, are 2 14 amended to read as follows: 2 15 1. An employer shall after being notified by the commissioner pursuant to subsection 2 do the following: 2. 17

a. Notify its employees in writing at the time of hiring 2 18 what wages and regular paydays are designated by the employer.

19 b. Notify, at least one pay period prior to the initiation 20 of any changes, its employees of any changes in the 2 21 arrangements specified in  $\frac{1}{1}$  subsection  $\frac{1}{1}$  that reduce wages 2 22 or alter the regular paydays. The notice shall either be in

23 writing or posted at a place where employee notices are 2 24 routinely posted. 25

c. Make available to its employees upon written request, a 26 written statement enumerating employment agreements and 27 policies with regard to vacation pay, sick leave,

2 28 reimbursement for expenses, retirement benefits, severance 29 pay, or other comparable matters with respect to wages. 30 Notice of such availability shall be given to each employee in

2 31 writing or by a notice posted at a place where employee

32 notices are routinely posted.

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d. Establish, maintain, and preserve for three calendar years the payroll records showing the hours worked, wages 35 earned, and deductions made for each employee and any 1 employment agreements entered into between an employer and 2 employee. Failure to do so shall raise a rebuttable 3 presumption that the employer did not pay the required minimum 4 wage under section 91D.1.

2. The commissioner shall notify an employer to comply 6 with subsection 1 if the employer has paid a claim for unpaid 7 wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated 8 damages under section 91A.10 or if the employer has been 9 assessed a civil money penalty under section 91A.12. However, 3 10 a court may, when rendering a judgment for wages or 11 nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages or 12 upholding a civil money penalty assessment, order that an 13 employer shall not be required to comply with the provisions <del>3 14 of subsection 1 or that an employer shall be required to</del> 3 15 comply with the provisions of subsection 1 for a particular 3 16 period of time.

Sec. 4. Section 91A.8, Code 2009, is amended to read as 3 18 follows:

91A.8 VIOLATIONS BY EMPLOYER, DAMAGES RECOVERABLE BY AN 3 20 EMPLOYEE <u>UNDER THIS CHAPTER</u>.

21 1. A violation of this chapter shall occur any week when 22 an individual employee was not paid the legally required wages 23 under this chapter, state taxes were not withheld, or in the 3 21 24 case of improper discharge, discrimination, or retaliation 25 against an employee, every week after the improper discharge, 26 discrimination, or retaliation has occurred until compensation 27 is finally made.

When it has been shown that an employer has 3 29 intentionally failed to pay an employee wages or reimburse 3 30 expenses pursuant to section 91A.3, whether as the result of a 3 31 wage dispute or otherwise, the employer shall be liable to the 3 32 employee for <del>any</del> the unpaid wages or expenses that are so 3 33 intentionally failed to be paid or reimbursed, plus liquidated 3 34 damages, court costs, and any attorney's attorney fees 3 35 incurred in recovering the unpaid wages and determined to have 1 been usual and necessary. <del>In other instances the employer</del> 2 shall be liable only for unpaid wages or expenses, court costs 3 and usual and necessary attorney's fees incurred in recovering

4 the unpaid wages or expenses. Sec. 5. Section 91A.9, subsection 2, Code 2009, is amended 6 to read as follows:

2.  $\underline{a}$ . The commissioner may, consistent with due process 8 of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records 9 concerning wages and payrolls, to question the employer and 10 employees, and to investigate such facts, conditions or 11 matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any 4 12 person has violated the provisions of this chapter. However, 4 13 such entry by the commissioner shall only be in response to a written complaint.

4 15 b. A complaining employee may submit a written request for 16 confidentiality of identifying information. Upon such 17 request, the commissioner shall determine if the commissioner 4 18 can effectively pursue the matter while keeping the identity 4 19 of the complaining employee confidential. If the commissioner 4 20 determines that an employee's identity must be disclosed in 21 order to effectively pursue the matter, the commissioner may 22 do so only with the employee's consent. Otherwise, the 23 commissioner shall keep the complaining employee's identity

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24 confidential notwithstanding chapter 22.
25 Sec. 6. Section 91A.10, subsection 1, Code 2009, is
4 26 amended to read as follows:
4 27 1. <u>a.</u> Upon the written complaint of the employee 4 28 involved, the commissioner may determine whether wages have
4 29 not been paid and may constitute an enforceable claim. If for
4 30 any reason the commissioner decides not to make such
  31 determination, the commissioner shall so notify the
4 32 complaining employee within fourteen days of receipt of the
4 33 complaint. The commissioner shall otherwise notify the 4 34 employee of such determination within a reasonable time and if
   35 it is determined.
          b. Without regard to whether the commissioner received a
    2 written complaint from an employee or initiated an 3 investigation, if the commissioner determines that there is an
    4 enforceable claim, the commissioner shall, with the consent of
   5 the complaining employee, take an assignment in trust for the 6 wages and for any claim for liquidated damages without being
    7 bound by any of the. The technical rules respecting the
   8 validity of the assignment shall not apply. However, the
5 9 commissioner shall not accept any complaint for unpaid wages 5 10 and liquidated damages after one year from the date the wages
5 11 became due and payable.
5 12 Sec. 7. Section 91A.10, subsection 5, Code 2009, is 5 13 amended to read as follows:
          5. An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner
5 15 discriminate against any employee because the employee has
  16 filed a complaint, assigned a claim, or brought an action 17 under this section or has cooperated in bringing any action
5 18 against an employer. An employer or other person shall not
  19 discharge or in any other manner discriminate or retaliate
5 20 against an employee or other person for exercising any right
5 21 provided under this chapter or any rules adopted pursuant to
  22 this chapter, or against another employee or person for
  23 providing assistance to an employee or providing information
5 24 regarding the employee or person, or for testifying or
  25 planning to testify in any investigation or proceeding
  26 regarding the employee or person. Taking adverse action
  27 against an employee or other person within ninety days of an
5 28 employee's or other person's engaging in the foregoing
   29 activities raises a presumption that such action was
5 30 retaliation, which may be rebutted by clear and convincing
5 31 evidence that such action was taken for other permissible
  32 reasons. Any employee may file a complaint with the
5 33 commissioner alleging discharge, or discrimination, or 5 34 retaliation within thirty days after such violation occurs.
  35 Upon receipt of the complaint, the commissioner shall cause an
    1 investigation to be made to the extent deemed appropriate. If
    2 the commissioner determines from the investigation that the
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   3 provisions of this subsection have been violated, the
   4 commissioner shall bring an action in the appropriate district 5 court against such person. The district court shall have
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    6 jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations of this
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    7 subsection and order all appropriate relief including rehiring
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   8 or reinstatement of the employee to the former position with
   9 back pay.
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6 10
          Sec. 8.
                     Section 91A.10, Code 2009, is amended by adding
6 11 the following new subsection:
6 12 NEW SUBSECTION. 6. A civil action to enforce this section
6 13 may also be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction
6 14 by the commissioner or by any party injured by a violation of 6 15 this section. An employer or other person who retaliates
6 16 against an employee or other person in violation of this
6 17 section shall be required to pay the person an amount set by
6 18 the commissioner or a court sufficient to compensate the
6 19 employee or other person and deter future violations, but not
6 20 less than one hundred fifty dollars for each day that the
6 21 violation continued.
          Sec. 9. Section 91A.12, subsection 1, Code 2009, is
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6 23 amended to read as follows:
  24 1. Any employer who violates the provisions of this 25 chapter or the rules <del>promulgated under it</del> adopted pursuant
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      this chapter shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not
6 27 more than one five hundred dollars for each violation.
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6 28 commissioner may recover such civil money penalty according to 6 29 the provisions of subsections 2 to through 5. Any civil money
6 30 penalty recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of
6 31 the state.
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Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act takes effect January 1, 0.

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This bill relates to employers and individuals who perform 1 labor and wage payment collection.

In Code section 91A.2, the definition of "employee" is 3 amended to include five requirements to determine whether an 4 individual is an employee or independent contractor. To 5 establish the absence of an employment relationship, a 6 putative employer must prove that the employer and the individual share an intention to create an independent 8 contractor relationship; the employer does not control the 9 performance of the individual's services; the employer is not 7 10 responsible for paying the individual's wages; the employer 7 11 does not have the authority to terminate the relationship; and 7 12 the employer is not the entity for whose benefit the 13 individual is providing services. Also in Code section 91A.2, 7 14 the definition of "liquidated damages" is amended so that the 7 15 amount cannot exceed twice the amount of unpaid wages and 7 16 cannot accumulate.

Code section 91A.6(1) and (2) are amended to remove the 7 18 requirement that an employer be notified by the division of 19 labor services of the department of workforce development 7 20 before the employer is required to fulfill the requirements in 7 21 subsection 1 relating to employee wage and benefit 22 information. Additionally, Code section 91A.6(1)(d) is 23 amended to establish a rebuttable presumption that an employer 24 did not pay the minimum wage if the employer does not maintain 7 25 proper payroll records.

In Code section 91A.8(1), a violation of this Code chapter 27 occurs any week when an individual employee is not paid wages, 28 state taxes are not withheld, or in each week that an employee 29 is improperly discharged, discriminated against, or retaliated 30 against until compensation is made. In Code section 91A.8(2), 31 language that relates to the damages that an employer shall be 32 liable for in other instances, is deleted.

Code section 91A.9(2) has two changes. The first is to 34 eliminate language limiting the commissioner's entry into a 35 place of employment only in response to a written complaint. 1 The second change provides that a complaining employee may 2 request confidentiality. The commissioner shall then 3 determine whether the commissioner can effectively investigate 4 the matter and maintain the employee's confidentiality. 5 maintaining the employee's confidentiality is not possible, 6 the commissioner shall proceed only with the employee's 7 consent.

Code section 91A.10(1) is amended by splitting the 9 subsection into two paragraphs. The second paragraph's first 8 10 sentence begins with a new clause that states that the 8 11 commissioner can determine whether there is an enforceable 12 claim, regardless of whether the investigation began due to a 8 13 complaining employee or at the behest of the commissioner. 8 14 The paragraph also includes rewritten language that states 8 15 that the technical rules respecting the validity of an 8 16 assignment in trust for the claim of wages shall not apply.

Code section 91A.10(5), which is the subsection covering 8 18 retaliatory actions by employers or others, is expanded to 8 19 cover persons other than employees who act under this Code 8 20 chapter against an employee. A 90-day period is established 8 21 during which any action against an employee or other person is 22 rebuttably presumed to be retaliatory. New subsection 6 is 23 created in Code section 91A.10 to allow the commissioner to 8 24 maintain a civil action in any court of proper jurisdiction. 25 An employer who retaliates against an employee or other person 8 26 shall compensate the injured party an amount set by the 8 27 commissioner or the court, but not less than \$150 for each day 28 of the violation.

8 29 In Code section 91A.12, the civil penalty that the 8 30 commissioner may assess is raised to \$500 per violation which 8 31 is deposited into the general fund of the state. The bill takes effect January 1, 2010.

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